**Name**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date

**True/False**

1. An organism whose main muscle is a posterior adductor in known as a monomyrain.
2. The Green Hydra is a monomyrain
3. Bronchial muscles help the Pearl Oyster breathe.
4. The Common Jellyfish uses its tentacles to move.
5. The Common Jellyfish moves through muscle motions called pulsation.
6. Porifera is made up of organisms called sea sponges
7. The Green Hydra attaches itself to sand using its tentacles
8. The tentacles of the European Squid are more muscular than the arms.
9. When the Garden Snail is not being active it pulls its entire body into the shell.
10. The tentacles of the European Squid and the Garden Snail are analogous structures,
11. All Mollusca organisms have a similar nervous system and a mantle.
12. The body of the Venus’ Flower Basket can be used for fiber optics.
13. Sea Sponges have large muscular systems.
14. Sea Sponges have bodies covered in pores
15. Lophelia Pertusa does not have a large muscular system.
16. The Aplysina Lacunosa can grow as long as 95 centimeters.
17. Green Hydras use their muscles primarily for movement.
18. The European Squid has eight arms and 2 tentacles.
19. Two of the Garden Snail’s tentacles have eyes on top.
20. The main use of the squids fins is movement.

**Multiple Choice**

1. The two most common species in the Platyhelminthes phylum are
2. Planarians and Turbellaria
3. Flukes and hookworms
4. Flukes and tapeworms
5. Cestoda and Planarians
6. Which of the following is true about flukes and tapeworms?
7. They both have to live off of host organisms
8. They both have no circulatory system
9. They both have hooks on the top of their heads
10. Tapeworms have a much more complex muscular system
11. What is one way a human can be infected with a tapeworm?
12. Walking around in dirt without shoes or socks
13. Wearing a friend’s baseball cap
14. Eating an apple directly from a tree
15. Eating raw or undercooked cow meat
16. What is true of all Platyhelminthes species?
17. They all have to live off of host organisms
18. They are all hermaphroditic
19. They have a very complex muscular system
20. They are all capable of regeneration
21. What are the three major parts of a tapeworm’s anatomy?
22. Scolex, upper body, and neck
23. Neck, upper body, and lower body
24. Scolex, lower body, and neck
25. Scolex, intestines, and lower body
26. What do flukes use to move around?
27. Legs
28. Cilia
29. Mucus
30. Wax
31. All Nematoda species are roundworms
32. True
33. False
34. What is the difference between free-living and parasitic Nematoda?
35. Free living species attach to hosts but parasitic species don’t
36. Parasitic species only affect plants and free living only affect animals
37. Free living species attack the root of a plant and parasitic species attach to animals
38. Free living species are carnivorous and parasitic species are omnivores
39. Trichinosis roundworms have total bilateral symmetry in their bodies
40. True
41. False
42. Which of the following is a direct result of being infected by a hookworm?
43. Vomiting
44. Bloody stool
45. Elephantitis
46. Blood poisoning
47. Describe how and where a pinworm develops in the human body.

1. Where are Annelida most found?
2. Beaches and deserts
3. Tropical rainforests
4. Marine environments
5. Savannas
6. What is the primary function of Annelida species?
7. Describe the function of the muscles on the clam worm.
8. Describe the head and muscular system of a lugworm?
9. Which of the following is not a role of the muscular system?
10. Finding a mate
11. Finding a food source
12. Adapting to changes in the environment
13. Regeneration of lost body parts

**Completion-complete the sentences with a word from the word bank**

Smooth Apis Cardiac Sea Cucumber Humans

Water Vascular System Skeletal Sea Urchin Komodo Dragon

Spider bill notochord spiny skin exoskeleton

37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a very complex mouth with a wide variety of muscles and plates.

38. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most muscular lizards in the world, having muscles that stretch all the way down to its tail.

39 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the most complex muscular system of the animal kingdom.

40. Starfish use their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move around.

41. All chordates have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle wraps around the bones of the human body and allows them to use their bones.

43. The scientific name for bees are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

44. The size of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can range from a few centimeters to 7 feet.

45. Echinoderms are known for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscles are used to help pump blood throughout the human body.

47. The most notable feature of the platypus is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

48. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can jump up to 25 times its height.

49. All arthropods have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscles can be found within the walls of the blood vessels.